

the ureter in cases of nephrectomy for suppurating kidney, he acknowledges the difficulty of the measure.

He points out how readily the ureter can be reached at almost any point by means of a post-peritoneal incision. This will be evident to all who have exposed a kidney from the loin, or who have approached the common iliac artery through the old iliac or extra-peritoneal incision.

THE SURGICAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN AND THEIR TREATMENT BY MODERN METHODS. By D'ARCY POWER, Surgeon to the Victoria Hospital for Children, London. London: Lewis, Gower Street, 1895.

This work does not quite bear out its somewhat ambitious title. The author does not in all sections of his book cling to modern methods, and, indeed, in certain departments of treatment he favors procedures that are ancient and in the opinion of many superseded.

The volume, however, presents a fair although imperfect summary of the literature of the surgical diseases of children. Some of the more efficient chapters are those on injuries of bones, on scurvy and rickets, on disease of the temporal bone, and on affections of the air-passages. The chapter on the abdomen lacks completeness. In the matter of hernia, the author has closely followed the recent work of Félizet.

One is surprised to find that club-foot is not treated upon at all. The work will, no doubt, be much improved in its second edition.

THE MEDICAL ANNUAL FOR 1895. Bristol: John Wright & Co.

This work, which has been many times reviewed in these pages, maintains its position as a thoroughly sound and exhaustive review of the progress of medicine and surgery for the past year.

The compilation is exceedingly useful, and the names of the authors are a guarantee of the value of the work.

Among the articles calling for special notice, the following may be mentioned: Electro-Therapeutics, by Dr. Rockwell, of New York; Abdominal Surgery, by Mayo Robson; Angio-Neurosis, by Dr. Ramsay Smith; Ear Affections, by Dr. Dundas Grant; Fractures, by Arbuthnot Lane; Tuberculosis, by the same author.

The *Medical Annual* well deserves the sound position it has established, and the present volume is quite up to the standard of previous editions.

ON DISEASES OF THE VERMIFORM APPENDIX. By DR. HERBERT HAWKINS, Assistant Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. London: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

This work—a graduation thesis—aims at collecting together the copious and scattered literature which deals with disease of the appendix and at arranging the facts with method and conciseness.

The result is a very interesting and valuable volume. The most serviceable parts of the book are those which deal with the cases admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital. The clinical aspects of perityphlitis are very fully dealt with. The differential diagnosis is practically left untouched. The author gives a full account, illustrated by good wood-cuts, of the morbid changes in the appendix, and demonstrates that perityphlitis may be set up by an appendix which presents no naked-eye evidence of change. To those interested in the pathology and clinical features of perityphlitis the work can be heartily commended. The treatment follows the lines usually observed among English physicians and surgeons.

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